PITTA

Newsletter of Deccan Birders (formerly Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh)
New Series Volume 18 Number 1 January 2021

DECCAN BIRDERS EVENTS

In light of the Corona virus (COVID-19) epidemic, all Deccan Birders Field Trips and Indoor Meetings are on hold until further notice. Details of upcoming activities will be communicated once the situation improves.

A PULICAT JOURNAL
December 24-28, 2020

Rishi Reddy Kalliath (8 years)

Painted Stork flock (Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

My mother and I got a chance to go to Pulicat recently, because my grandfather Lawrence and two of his friends were going there for the Asian Waterfowl Census.

Day-1: December 24, 2020

I felt very very happy that I was in Pulicat once again. We went to Shar Road at Pulicat, the road that leads to ISRO, around 4pm. We went to Flamingo Point on Shar Road where you see Flamingos. When we reached there I felt very very excited to see Flamingos again and it was a nice sunny day. But we just saw 40-50 Flamingos – we didn't see as many as last year. We saw many Painted Storks (not sure of the number of birds). I think the water level was too high for Flamingos so they couldn't find algae, so not many Flamingos were seen. We had only a little time before it got dark, but the sunset was very beautiful with the Painted Storks and water all around.

Sunset at Shar Road (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Black-tailed Godwit (Photo: Srikanth Bhamidipati)

Caspian Tern with catch (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Day-2: December 25, 2020

It was a very sunny day and hot, but it was good because I was riding a boat to go to Irakam Island. I felt happy. I felt very thirsty and I finished my bottle of water very soon. I felt very cool when I put my hands and legs in the water and I got way more energy with all that coolness. I was very active, I didn't sleep on the boat like last time. It was around 2 hours of boat ride to get to the island. On the way I saw Caspian Terns, Whiskered Terns and Cormorants. When the boat goes on the water, the propeller moves and disturbs the fish under water and they come out – so the Gulls and Caspian Terns kept following the boat to eat the fish that come out of the water. I also saw a Grey Heron and a Common Greenshank.

Jacobin's Cuckoo (Photo: Umesh Mani)

I got off the boat and walked a little on the island, and we saw Spot-billed Ducks, Black-winged Stilts, Pied Kingfisher, a few Median Egrets and many other birds.

Common Greenshank (Photo: Srikanth Bhamidipati)

Grey Plover (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Little Egret (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Common Sandpiper (Photo: Umesh Mani)

After some time, I came back to the boat because I was feeling very thirsty. We boarded the boat and came back to the mainland, seeing the same birds we did while going to the island.

Pacific Golden Plover (Photo: Umesh Mani)

We had lunch at a *dhaba* and then went to another place where we saw many Pacific Golden Plovers and Eurasian Curlews. After that, we went to another place where we took another boat to cross a small stream and get to the opposite bund. Here we saw Black-headed Ibis, a flock of Curlews and a few Pacific Golden Plovers.

Black-headed Ibis (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Eurasian Curlew (Photo: Umesh Mani)

There were lot of natural habitats there. When we came back, some kids asked me to show my photos, but I didn't understand much of what they were asking as they were talking in Tamil. The fisherman who took us across the water to the bund refused to take any money. Then we returned to the hotel and had dinner.

Red-crested Pochard (Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

Day-3: December 26, 2020

The area we went to was quite muddy and I got a lot muddier – it was so much fun.

White-eyed Buzzard
(Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

We saw a White-eyed Buzzard and a Spotted Deer. I wanted to take a photo but missed the Deer. It ran away by the time I got out of the car. I was sad that I couldn't see it again. Then we went to another place, where I ran around a sandy place for some time – I found it difficult to run on the sand. On the way back from there, we spent a lot of time taking pictures of an Indian Roller and a Green Bee-eater. The Indian Roller and Bee-eater were facing opposite directions.

Indian Roller
(Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

We then had lunch in a clearing. The lunch was from the home of our local auto driver friend, Chalapathi. While eating we saw a very fat Drongo chasing an Indian Roller.

Asian Openbill (Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

After lunch we went to Nelapattu. I was happy to see the Pelicans in Nelapattu again. I remember that there were way more Openbill Storks in Nelapattu than last year. But there weren't as many Spoonbills as last time. I got a good photo of a Spoonbill – it was in perfect view – and some Pelicans. We took a video of a Snail eating a Krackjack biscuit.

Eurasian Spoonbill (Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

Spot-billed Pelican (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Day-4: December 27, 2020

As a side trip, we went on another boat ride on the Tamil Nadu side of Pulicat. I had a lifer there – the Eurasian Oystercatcher!

The water during the boat ride was very calm. It became very sunny by afternoon.

Eurasian Oystercatcher (Photo: Srikanth Bhamidipati)

I saw a sandbar with the Oystercatcher and a dead Olive Ridley turtle. The dead Turtle's eyes were gone. Right next to the sandbar with the Oystercatcher, I saw a huge flock of Caspian Terns and Greater Crested Terns.

Sanderling (Photo: Srikanth Bhamidipati)

Then we saw some more Golden Plovers and a small group of Sanderlings. We got down on one sandbar, and I played in the water – which was actually the Bay of Bengal. I played and I played, and got fully wet and had to change in front of everybody! Then, we came back to the hotel, showered and ate lunch.

Indian Pond Heron (Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

Grey-headed Lapwing (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Glossy Ibis (Photo: Umesh Mani)

After lunch, we had to finish a few remaining areas for the AWC, so we went back to Shar Road to the Flamingo Point but couldn't find any Flamingos. A Pond Heron posed nicely for us. We saw a lot of Painted Storks and Brown-headed Gulls. The Gulls were in non-breeding plumage.

White-bellied Sea Eagle
(Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

We saw a White-bellied Sea Eagle, a huge flock of Black-winged Stilts and a beautiful Pallid Harrier.

Black-winged Stilt flock (Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

Pallid Harrier (Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

Then we went for a coffee break near the Sriharikota entrance. I met two calves and hugged one of them. There were also around 9-10 puppies that were chasing us around for food because we had biscuits. I felt angry at the Crows as they were taking the puppies' food away.

Pheasant-tailed Jacana (Photo: Umesh Mani)

<u>Day-5: December 28, 2020</u>

Spot-billed Pelican (Photo: Srikanth Bhamidipati)

On our way back from Pulicat, we stopped for some time at Uppalapadu. There we saw many Openbill Storks, Pelicans and Painted Storks. I got way better photographs here. In Uppalapadu I saw more baby Pelicans than in Nelapattu. Then we got started back to Hyderabad and reached home around 9pm.

I feel happy when I am birding. I get to learn so much about the birds, and how they look and behave. I liked everything about the Pulicat trip – the boat rides, the birds, and the long car rides. The only thing I didn't like about Pulicat is that people are throwing a lot of plastic junk and chips packets in the lake and birds are dying.

But what I enjoyed best was when I was putting my legs and hands in the water during the boat ride. I also felt very happy when I touched the Bay of Bengal. I have been in three oceans in my life – Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal, and Pacific Ocean.

This time there were lesser birds than last year. Last time, there were a lot of Pelicans and this time not very much, and very less Flamingos also. The water level is more this time.

I have become way more interested in birds because now I am asking myself what makes this bird this bird and what makes that bird that bird. I met some nice people and kids during the trip. But next time I want to start taking care of my own things – because this time Lawrence *thatha* was charging my batteries. I also want to see way way way way more birds!

Here are some other photos we took during the trip:

Asian Openbill
(Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

Common Kingfisher
(Photo: Umesh Mani)

Brown Shrike
(Photo: Umesh Mani)

Indian Silverbill
(Photo: Umesh Mani)

Oriental Garden Lizard
(Photo: Umesh Mani)

White-eyed Buzzard
(Photo: Umesh Mani)

Spot-billed Pelican (Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

Fulvous Whistling-duck (Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

Senegal Golden Dartlet (female) (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Chalky Percher (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Whiskered Tern (Photo: Srikanth Bhamidipati)

Common Kestrel (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Scarlet Skimmer (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Greater Crested Tern (Photo: Srikanth Bhamidipati)

Painted Stork (Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

Grey Plover (Photo: Srikanth Bhamidipati)

Northern Pintail (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Spot-billed Pelican (Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

Fisherman at work (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Wood Sandpiper (Photo: Rishi Reddy Kalliath)

Northern Shoveler (Photo: Umesh Mani)

Black-shouldered Kite (Photo: Umesh Mani)

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ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS: A FLASHBACK

Text and Photographs: Wg Cdr Yella Prakash Rao

A view of an active volcano at Barren Island

If there is one thing good that happened due to the Corona Virus pandemic, it was the return of 'home time'. And what better way to spend this precious time other than going through old photo albums that had been forgotten thanks to the invasion of digital media. Another spinoff was that the Deccan Birders' Executive Committee went ahead full steam, setting up webinar after webinar, sometimes even two a week! My sincere appreciation to the Executive Committee for organising these sessions, enabling us to gain a variety of knowledge and virtually interact with many eminent personalities about whom we had only heard of or read about.

Two such speakers were Dr Shirish Manchi and Dr K Sivakumar. During their talks, they narrated their adventures in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands – and this triggered a flashback for me, enabling me to relive some of my fondest memories. Hence, I decided to pen down some reminiscences of my tenure there.

Being a nature and wildlife enthusiast, I had volunteered for a posting to the islands. I served there from 2006 to 2008, post the tsunami. Apart from some desk work in the headquarters, I also flew the Air Force helicopters on Car Nicobar Island. That gave me the real freedom that I sought, and the job got very exciting with each passing week. While there, I was able to travel the length and breadth of the archipelago of 572 islands/islets/rocks by land, sea and air.

I stayed in Jayant Park Colony in the Minnie Bay area of Port Blair, located in the thick, tropical rainforest with a scenic view of the Port area and Viper Island. This place had a lot of birds, including Red-whiskered Bulbuls (*Pycnonotus jocosus*), Brown (or Andaman) Coucal (*Centropus andamanensis*), Andaman Drongo (*Dicrurus andamanensis*) and the Greater Racket-tailed Drongo (*Dicrurus paradiseus*). The Drongo was notorious for making a variety of calls and confusing the residents. At night, it could be seen fetching multiple meals to the lamp posts in the colony. Andaman Green Pigeons (*Treron (pompadora) chloropterus*) would be seen in large fig trees and would reveal themselves only during take-off or landing. The Northern Migration was signified by the arrival of a large number of Black Bazas (*Aviceda leuphotes*) into the Andaman Islands.

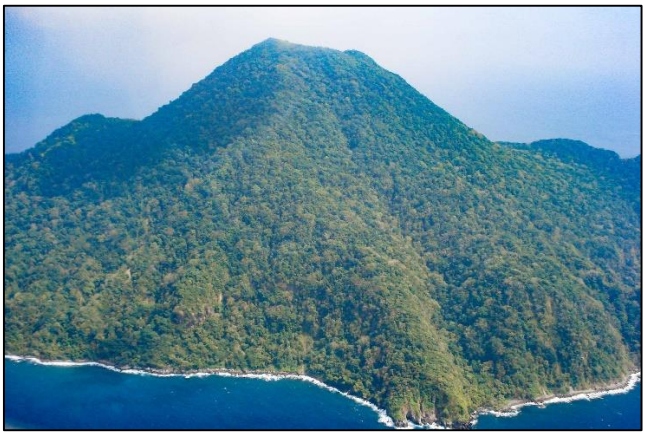
View from Port Blair, used in the old Rs Twenty currency note

Andaman Day Gecko

Snakes were very much a part of daily life, and also other reptiles like the Andaman Day Gecko (*Phelsuma andamanensis*) and the Common Water Monitor Lizard (*Varanus salvator*). The harbour area and the coast line remained under the surveillance of White-bellied Sea Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*).

Two more views of the active volcano at Barren Island

Chidiya Tapu, the southernmost point on the South Andaman Island, and Mount Harriet are popular birding destinations. Narcondam and Barren Islands are far flung from Port Blair and pose severe logistical problems for any defence tactician. Barren Island is the only active volcano in India and we were lucky to see smoke billowing from the sulphur-coated dyke and crater. Some feral goats could be spotted on the grassy patches close to the shore.



Narcondam Island

Narcondam Island is 250km north-east of Port Blair and has a small armed presence in the form of a police post at the base of the hill. The island is actually a dormant volcano, rising up to 710m above sea level. This island is the only home to the Narcondam Hornbill (*Rhyticeros narcondami*) and these birds can be seen flying around from a Maritime Reconnaissance airplane too! An Early Warning Radar was proposed to be located on the Island by the Defence Ministry but the same was shelved later owing to widespread backing for the Hornbill by various environmental agencies.

Car Nicobar Island is the northernmost island of the Nicobar group of islands with a perimeter of about 60km. It was severely affected by the tsunami, with the tidal waves destroying whatever came in their path. Thus, some of the low-lying areas were filled with saline water that attracted shore birds. One such notable patch was on the northern end of the runway where hundreds of Oriental Pratincoles (*Glareola maldivarum*), along with other waders, could be seen.

Submerged portion of runway at Car Nicobar Island

This did pose a challenge to the aviation activities of the air base. White-headed Starlings (*Sturnia erythropygia*) and Black-naped Orioles (*Oriolus chinensis*) were a common sight here.

Pied Imperial Pigeon

Long-tailed Parakeet

The Great Nicobar Island is the southernmost one and mostly covered by dense forests. During the tsunami, the island saw severe destruction and sinking of a part of it on the south-eastern side. A statue of former Prime Minister Late Smt Indira Gandhi had also been swept away from Indira Point. It took an extensive search and recovery operation by a combined team of the Army, Navy and Air Force before the top half of the statue was located, retrieved and ferried back to Campbell Bay in May 2005. The lower half of the statue was located almost two years later in 2007, hidden in the web of fallen trees in the marsh, and another Herculean effort was mounted to retrieve the same. The statue was once again erected at a spot close to the original location.

Top half of the statue of former Prime Minister Late Smt Indira Gandhi, retrieved from the sea after the tsunami

Partially submerged Light House at Indira Point

Some of the notable sightings at Great Nicobar were the Nicobar Parakeet (*Psittacula caniceps*), Long-tailed Parakeet (*Psittacula longicauda*), Great Nicobar Serpent Eagle (*Spilornis klossi*), a rescued Nicobar Pigeon (*Caloenas nicobarica*), Pied Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula bicolor*), the iconic Nicobar Megapode (*Megapodius nicobariensis*) and Malayan Night Heron (*Gorsachius melanolophus*).

Rescued Nicobar Pigeon

Nicobar Megapode

Malayan Night Heron rescued by the rescue centre

A Territorial Army Battalion is stationed on this island and it has been instrumental in successfully running an animal and bird rescue centre. Unfortunately, the birds of the islands are, currently, battling on two fronts – loss of habitat to human developmental works and poaching of natural wealth by seafarers within and from the neighbouring countries. It would be good if some effective conservation measures could be put in place for these unique habitats, as soon as possible.

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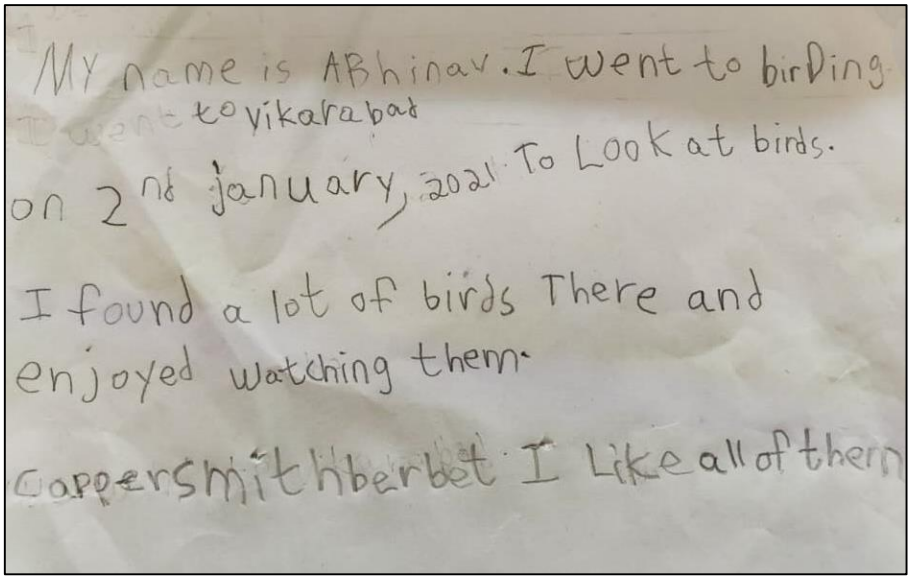
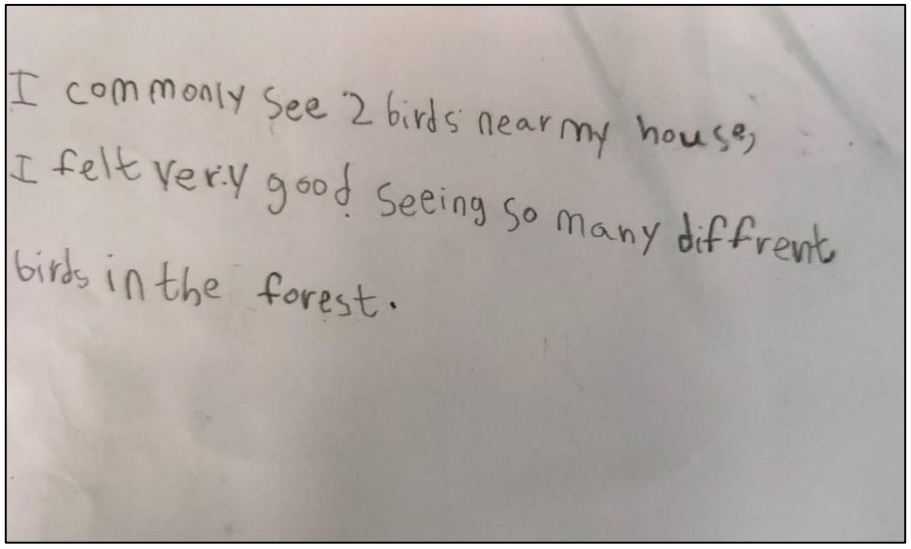
MY TRIP TO ANANTHAGIRI

Abhinav (6 years)


My name is ABhinav. I went to birding
to vikarabad
on 2nd january, 2021 To Look at birds.
I found a lot of birds There and
enjoyed watching them.
coppersmithbarbet I Like all of them



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Bird Humour

Umesh Mani

(From The Times Of India, December 30, 2017)

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Bird of the Month

Text and Photos: Umesh Mani

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

Ruddy Turnstone breeding (L) and non-breeding (R) (Pulicat, September 9, 2020)

Order: Charadriiformes
Family: Scolopacidae
Genus: *Arenaria*
Species: *A. interpres*
Size: 23 cm

Description & distribution: The Ruddy Turnstone is one of the two species of Turnstone in the genus Arenaria, the other being the Black Turnstone of western United States. The Ruddy Turnstone is a small wader which was earlier placed in the Charadriidae family of Plovers, but was later reclassified into the Scolopacidae family of Sandpipers. A small, stocky bird, the Ruddy Turnstone has a dark, slightly upturned wedge-shaped bill, immaculate white chin and throat, black breast with white side patches, white belly and bright orange legs. The head has heavy streaking, while the upperparts are strong grey-brown with black mottling. During breeding season, the upperparts turn reddish-brown with black markings, the head is black with white streaking, and the face becomes white with an irregular black pattern. The female is similar to the male, but a little duller and the head is browner. Juvenile birds have a pale brown head and pale fringing on upperparts, giving a scaly appearance.

The Ruddy Turnstone breeds in the Arctic tundra from Alaska, east across Canada, Greenland, Scandinavia, the Baltic Islands, and across northern Siberia to the Bering Sea. It winters on coastlines in north America (from northern Massachusetts and northern California) to the Antilles, Central and South America, as well as coastlines across Europe, Africa, and Asia (southern China, Japan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India, including the Andaman & Nicobar Islands), and even as far south as New Zealand, Tasmania and some of the Pacific islands. Some birds are known to stay over during the summer in many parts of their wintering range, even assuming breeding colours at the appropriate time.

Habitat & behaviour: Outside the breeding season, the Ruddy Turnstone is usually seen in small to large flocks, scurrying around on the edge of the water while foraging. Its diet consists mainly of invertebrates like crustaceans, molluscs and worms, though it may also take small fish, carrion, eggs and plant material at times. While breeding, it also eats a good proportion of insects. It has been observed to raid unattended nests of Gulls, Terns, Ducks and even other Turnstones, piercing the eggshells to get at the material inside. While foraging it often flips over small stones, leaves or flotsam – hence the name 'turnstone'. But there are other ways in which it forages – routing through piles of seaweed or probing into the sand for gastropods, surface-pecking or digging small holes in the sand for concealed prey like sandhoppers, and hammer-probing by cracking open the shell of the prey with its bill.

While breeding, it prefers the Arctic tundra and rocky coastal areas, marshes and bare rocks near water, whereas during the non-breeding season, it frequents the coastlines in its wintering range. During breeding season, it can be quite territorial and aggressive. It is monogamous, often staying with the same mate for several years. The Ruddy Turnstone arrives at its breeding grounds by late May or early June, and pair bonds are formed at the breeding grounds within 7 to 10 days, and renewed through courtship displays on returning to the same breeding grounds in subsequent years. Display may be initiated by either male or female. Once the pair bond is established, the male and female stay within sight of each other until egg-laying. The Turnstone displays a lot more variation in its breeding plumage, and may use these patterns to recognize mates, or differentiate intruders from other individuals who happen to be nesting nearby.

Nesting: The Ruddy Turnstone breeds generally from late May till early July in its breeding range. The nest is a shallow scrape on high ground, lined with leaves and lichen, not far from water. Egg laying is influenced by availability of prey, and may be delayed if adequate animal food is not available. The usual clutch consists of 2-5 dark brown or olive eggs with a lot of mottling or splotches. Incubation duties are shared by both parents.

Local name: The Ruddy Turnstone is known as *'Patthar palta'* in Hindi, *'Kal purratti'* or *'Kottan'* in Tamil, *'Tirakkata'* in Malayalam, *'Kachabarangi'* in Gujarati and *'Mutara'* or *'Rangit tutari'* in Marathi.

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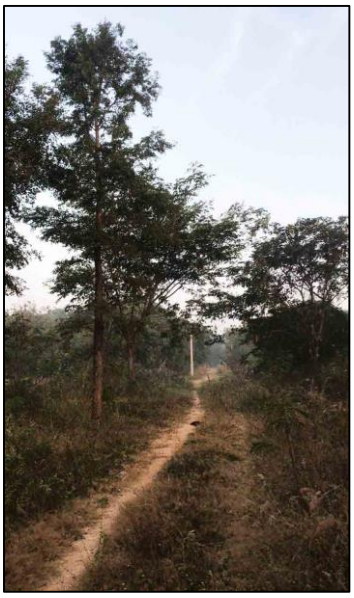
A MEDICINAL OUTING
Trip Report: Moolika Vanam, Chilkur, December 19, 2020

Surekha Aitabathula



A view of Moolika Vanam
(Photo: Surekha Aitabathula)

Early on the morning of Sunday, December 19, 2020, when the reluctant winter was refusing to settle in Hyderabad, Srikanth, Rama and I hitched a ride with Gokul and off we went to the Forest Department's *Moolika Vanam* (medicinal plantation) in Chilkur, opposite the Mrigavani National Park. The task at hand was to carry out a survey for the birds and butterflies on the campus.

We thought it best to fuel up with morning cuppas of tea and coffee before we began the survey, so we made a pit stop at a very brightly lit shack. Fuelled up happily with our favourite beverages, we were really raring to go.

The same phenomena that happens with every birding group happened to us too – we faced a forbiddingly tall, prison-like locked iron gate that had a 'no-entry - back-off!' demeanour. The message hadn't trickled down to the watchman from the higher-ups who had given us permission to enter. So the dutiful watchman with a heavy Bengali accent refused to unlock the gate. Srikanth called and woke up the higher-up at that early hour and put the gentleman onto the watchman through the 'prison' bars. After speaking to his boss, the watchman wiped off his previous suspicious expression and gave us a mini lecture about how he was being sincere and only following orders.

Indian Silverbill (Photo: Gokul Krishna Addanki)

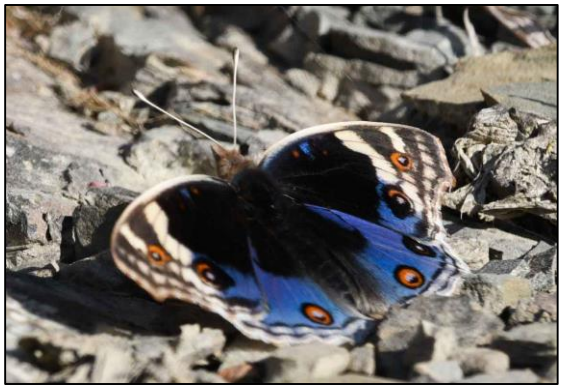
Finally gaining entry, we walked into the medicinal plantation, and found one long linear pathway bisecting it. The first avian species to give us a grand stand were the Indian Silverbills. They looked well fed and did not shy away from us. Thank God for small mercies!

Plain Prinia (Photo: Gokul Krishna Addanki)

There was a garden patch full of medicinal plants and we were introduced to nine different varieties of Tulsi. We thoroughly enjoyed taking in the lovely subtle and not-so-subtle aroma of crushed leaves.

Striped Tiger (Photo: Surekha Aitabathula)

By this time, the sun had come up, and this brought out the butterflies. Blue Tigers and Striped Tigers were aplenty. A funny thought surfaced in my mind – Wouldn't I love to see the expression of our national animal when he is told that humans have named the delicate butterfly after him!



Blue Pansy (Photo: Srikanth Bhamidipati)

From the manicured herbal garden we walked into a scrub-like setting where *Amla* (*Phyllanthus emblica*) trees were all around. Pre-clinicial studies have shown that the gooseberry possesses antipyretic, antibiotic, analgesic, cardioprotective, gastroprotective, nephroprotective and neuroprotective properties. Not to forget that *Amla* pickles are a gastronomic delight in both the Telugu states!

Swift spp (Photo: Surekha Aitabathula)

Parnara Swift spp
(Photo: Surekha Aitabathula)

There were some not-so-tall *Neem* (*Azadirachta indica*) trees too, whose medicinal properties are well known and widely in use. *Neem* is said to cure leprosy, eye disorders, intestinal worms, skin ulcers, diabetes and gingivitis.

While we were walking through the shrubbery single file, Srikanth suddenly stopped because a really long thorn had pierced into his sole through his shoe! He took off his shoe, removed the thorn and calmly said, ' Guys, I am losing a lot of blood."

I was right behind him and saw drops of blood falling to ground pretty quickly. Gokul immediately took charge, ran to his car, drove closer to Srikanth, pulled out First Aid Kit and bandaged Srikanth's foot. All within a span of twenty minutes. It happened so fast that it was almost like it never happened! Brave Srikanth limped a little but he was as good as new half an hour later. It is another matter that after he went home he saw a doctor who gave him a shot of tetanus. All of us birders who roam the hills, forests, lakes and riversides are used to little incidents like these. We all take it in our stride, I suppose.

Anyway, after this incident, we continued looking out for birds and butterflies. A Blue-faced Malkoha, seven Blue Tiger butterflies together and a Three Spotted Grass Yellow butterfly were an absolute treat to the eye. As a bonus, we spotted some moths and a beautiful Signature Spider.

Signature Spider (Photo: Gokul Krishna Addanki)

We also saw a Flax seed tree, a *Samudrapala* tree and a *Sappan Wood* tree. All possess medicinal properties.

Flax seed (Photo: Surekha Aitabathula)

Caesalpinia sappan
(Photo: Surekha Aitabathula)

Medicinal plant usage is slowly coming to the fore. There is no denying that a certain level of awareness has arisen amongst the people that the side effects of allopathy can be avoided by shifting to herbal medicine.

After an appetising breakfast of *vada* and *idlis* we thanked our host and headed home, rather better informed and pretty thrilled with our medicinal outing!

The team with Mr Rahiuddin, DRO, Moolika Vanam
(Photo courtesy: Surekha Aitabathula)

The full list of sightings during the trip is given below:

BIRDS					
Sl No	**Species Name**	**Sl No**	**Species Name**	**Sl No**	**Species Name**
1	Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon)	15	Small Minivet	29	Common Myna
2	Spotted Dove	16	Common Iora	30	Indian Robin
3	Laughing Dove	17	Black Drongo	31	Oriental Magpie Robin
4	Greater Coucal	18	Rufous Treepie	32	Taiga/Red-breasted Flycatcher (Call)
5	Blue-faced Malkoha	19	House Crow	33	Pied Bushchat
6	Asian Koel	20	Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark	34	Pale-billed Flowerpecker
7	Asian Palm Swift	21	Grey-breasted Prinia	35	Purple-rumped Sunbird
8	Oriental Honey-buzzard	22	Ashy Prinia	36	Purple Sunbird
9	Shikra	23	Zitting Cisticola	37	Indian Silverbill
10	Black Kite	24	Booted Warbler	38	Scaly-breasted Munia
11	Green Bee-eater	25	Barn Swallow	39	House Sparrow
12	Coppersmith Barbet	26	Red-vented Bulbul	40	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia
13	Black-rumped Flameback	27	White-browed Bulbul		
14	Rose-ringed Parakeet	28	Large Grey Babbler		

BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS					
Sl No	**Species Name**	**Sl No**	**Species Name**	**Sl No**	**Species Name**
1	Common Mormon	7	Parnara Swift spp	13	Blue Pansy
2	Common Wanderer	8	Common Jezebel	14	Chocolate Pansy
3	Common Banded Awl	9	Common Grass Yellow	15	Tawny Coster
4	Blue Tiger	10	Common Crow	16	Common Cerulean
5	Striped Tiger	11	Zebra Blue	17	Black Triangle Moth
6	Small Banded Swift	12	Common Castor		

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